

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

"Conflict can be either constructive or destructive, depending on the way it is dealt with" (Fisher et al.2000:151).

Conflict has various dimensions with positive as well negative outcomes determined by its nature and scale. It does not always end with happiness; rather it bestows rivalries, hardships tears and difficult survivals. It does not necessarily make all positive changes in every society as assumed in general.

However, social conflict for sociologists means *"a struggle over values and claims to scarce status, power, and resources in which the aims of the opponents are to neutralize their rivals"* (Coser, 1964:7).

Such struggle leaves enormous social negated with the status, power and resources of the for whom that was initiated in its stated purpose. Such negation come into existence also through internal displacement caused by the armed conflict which has been a glaring problem of the globe with multiple features. Conflict is an indivisible part of social life but it does not always rest upon all positive atmospheres.

Displacement is one of the major issues in the present day world having various backgrounds and features in accordance with its origin, geopolitical context, reason for displacement etc. Conflict is one of the major causes for human made disasters and voluntary evacuations of people in

all of the continents. Whether they are ethnic/caste-based conflict, or conflicts for political or spatial reasons, displacement has been a major problem caused even without an expected outcome in most of the contexts.

It is, however, innocently taken by general public as a synonym of migration; displacement is not an easy move. Migration, in almost all cases, is a more permanent movement of people in search of easy and prosperous life that generally takes place from rural to urban, hill to plain and undeveloped to developed areas for finding out facilities and possibilities of new status as a normal and regular process.

"Internal displacement occurs when coercion is employed where choice are restricted and where they are facing more risks than opportunities by staying, which is purported to distinguish it from 'voluntary' or 'economic' migration" (Penz 2002 in Muggah, 2003).

There are various push and pull factors that lead people to move to another place in migration but displacement is in its result of violence, atrocities and destructions. It is a compelled and sudden evacuation which has hardly any pull factors. But most of the pushing elements become vital for escaping the deterioration in the place of origin. Though it is generally a temporary move, in cases it entirely turns out to be able to return their homes.

Various aspects e.g. the forms of threat people, the area of the people in threat, financial resources of the people, routes to escape the village, possibility of security and assistance from government and non-government sector, etc. determine the displacement whether to be internal

or external. In this way, internal displacement has national as well as international dimensions. Displacement which is often internal first, not always limits itself to national borders; rather it is a first step in the process of external displacement or refugee. Most of the internal conflicts with armed and violent character result in certain changes, of course, but characterize certain groups of people to be victimized and mount the escalation of violence.

Besides the fact that some of the UN agencies namely the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and the institutions such as the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (Korn, 1999:34-48) etc. have for last several years been involving in assisting IDPs and incorporating the issue in their programme mechanisms. But there is still a prime need to make a greater consensus on improving organizational strength and specific mechanisms in this regard. Similarly, priority for the involvement of these agencies in emergency situations should be broadened.

Whatever the shortcomings may be conflict-induced internal displacement, a result determined by the intensity and form of conflict, is a subject of greater concern in the present day world.

1.1.1 Overview of Conflict- induced Internal Displacement in the Context of Maoist' 'People's War' in Nepal

There was a regular outflow of people from village urban, and hill to Terai areas with historical root in Nepal which is alarmed by the newly created problem of internal displacement. It was 4 years before the emergence of the armed conflict in the country, the government itself had realized the migration pattern as a growing problem for the balanced development. HMG/N had pointed out the fact that "the increasing pace of rural to urban areas" (HMG/N, 1992).

But after the initiation of 'People's War' by the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) on 13 February 1996 with the aim of overthrowing the constitutional monarchy and establishing a new republican state, internal displacement became an extra burden.

The trend of fleeing from own home and village due to threats by the state has come into existence before the initiation of the 'People's War'. Such trend was started during the widespread atrocities in Rolpa, the stronghold of the Maoists, by the first elected government after the restoration of democracy.

"Around 6,000 people left their villages, most presumably temporarily, and 132 person were arrested without warrants in Rolpa and some areas of Rukum District. Salyan, Dang and other districts received some civilians displaced by the operation" (MCI,2003:38 in Global IDP Project, 2004b).

Thus the Operation Romeo was the major pushing factor for internal displacement right before the Maoists 'People's War' was initiated.

"In June 2000, some 265 people from 12 districts of Western Nepal were forced to move in an organized way to seek the internal refugee status from the government. These people who had tried to settle as squatters first in the government land in the Kailali District were not permitted by the local administration. This made them to march from Kailali to Kathmandu" (Maharjan,2000:175).

This was the major factor for internal displacement even in the context of ceasefire. It entirely became an obstacle for resettlement and reintegration of the internally displaced persons. After the ceasefire broke down, the government and the Maoists again engaged in military offenses from August 2003, and fighting were reported from most parts of the country.

These activities have played major role for displacement,

There are variations regarding the number of IDPs. Some agencies and organization have shown the number of IDPs in their research documents, however, there is still inconsistency regarding the figure. Table below shows the number of IDPs in Nepal.

Table 1.1
Number of IDPs in Nepal

Agency/Organization	No. of IDPs	Reference Year	Source
Global IDP Project	Between 100,000 and 200,000	Sept. 2004	Based on studies conducted by NGOs and UN agencies
USCR	350,000	May 2004	Nepal's government with reference to a non-government survey
CSWC	350,000-400,000 (Identified 160,000)	Jan. 2004	Estimates by extrapolating the figure of IDPs in five districts of Mid-west during Nov 03 Jan 04
INSEC	38,191	Up to the end of 2003	Based on the data collected by HRYB district reporters

Source: *Global IDP Project, 2004; INSEC, 2004a: 118; USCR, 2004; Dhakal, 2004.*

On the other hands, many who are displaced due to the threat of the government security forces have not been taken into consideration by these agencies. Lack of responsible agency working in this area is another factor.

The commitment stated "*guaranteed the right of the displaced persons to return their homes and ensure the right to return to their domicile or to the place of their choice*" (INSEC,2004b: 24).

Common minimum programme (CMP) of the political parties involved in the present government , led by Sherbahadur Deuba. addressed the issues of rescue and relief of violence and conflict victims and the displaced people as a special scheme. the CME. later legitimized by the government as its policy and programme. has provisions that the government will implement the programme of rehabilitation of displaced people with high priority [Kantipur Daily, 1 July 2004].

The government and highlighted its commitment to give high priority on the works related to rehabilitation of the victims and displaced people during the peoples war' in its 'concept of forward- looking reforms in the state system' during the peace talks with the Maoists on 17 august 2003. on the other hand. this issue was of the concern by the Maoists as well. CPN [Maoist] had also included the issue of rehabilitation of displaced people in the agenda presented to the government during the place talk held on 27 & April 2003 and stated to resettle them in the original place or other proper places [Informal Service Center,INSEC; 2004; 51- 75]

However, some of the programmes are set by the government with respect to assisting IDPs which are described in the table below:

Table 1.2
Inventory of Funds and Programmes Announced

S.N.	Funds/Programs	Year	Amount allocated	Remarks
1	Victims of conflict fund	2002	IDP families entitled to an equivalent of NRs 100 (\$ 1.3) per day.	
2	IDP rehabilitation programme	2003	NRs. 50 million (\$667,000) was allocated	Not sure whether the disbursements of money was made.
3	Immediate compensation and relief to the victims	2004	Additional NRs.50 million (\$667,000) was allocated	Not sure how people displaced by security forced will benefit
4	Formation to task force on relief to IDPs	Aug. 2004	-	Mandate given to formulate a package and action programme to provide assistance and relief to IDPs
5	15 Point Relief Package	Oct. 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Education allowance of NRs.1000 a month for children of deceased or displaced people.) Rs.300 per month for displaced persons above 60 years) Income-generating skills to female member 	Assigned tasks to different ministries for implementing the program.

But, these funds *"have not been able to bring out a successful result in solving the problems of IDPs"* (Khatiwada, 2004:58). *"One of the major problems with the government assistance was that it had only been provided to the people displaced by the Maoists, and not to those displaced by the government security forces"* (Sukla,2004).

Conflict-induced internal displacement, started even from before the outbreak of Maoists' 'People's War', found extended throughout the country. Nearly half a million people were reported to be internally displaced. There is no authentic data regarding the number of IDPs in the country. However, it signifies speculations of a greater number in general. On the other hand, government's assessment of and assistance to the IDPs seems very scant and discriminatory.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Various micro level causes of conflict-induced internal displacement are the factors for forcing people in conflict-affected areas to move to other places. Such causes are directly associated with the intensity and spread of the conflict and nature and behaviors of state and Maoists.

Conflict-induced internal displacement has been recognized as critical concern in the country resulting serious economic, social, cultural, political and health-related crises. IDPs have lost their previous job and become unemployed. That has entirely negative effect on their income and financial resources. They have been forced to abandon their properties. Degrading social relationships and disintegration are on the rise. Local ceremonies, festivals and rituals are in ruins. There is a kind of political vacuum created by the conflict and absence of peaceful political

activities. Meaningful presence of other political forces than the conflicting parties is in a critical situation. Because of unhygienic food and lack of proper environment, health condition of the IDPs is deteriorated.

In this context, this study has focused on the following research questions:

1. What are the major causes that led people to be conflict-induced IDPs ?
2. What was the situation of IDPs before their displacement ?
3. What is the present situation of IDPs ?
4. What are the major problems faced by the IDPs ?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Over the past nine years the people of mid western region have faced various socio-economic and political ups and down which compelled them internally displace due to Maoist insurgency. So, general objectives of this study will be to investigate hidden facts and realities and coping strategies and livelihood security of displaced people. However, the specific objectives of this study will be:

- ◆ To identify the reasons of displacement and the mitigating strategy of the displaced people in the new environment.
- ◆ To investigate the perception of host community towards internally displaced people.
- ◆ To trace out displaced peoples assess towards natural, physical, human and financial assets before and after displaced.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is an academic research conducted for a partial fulfillment of the degree in M.A. economics. The sample size has its limitation due to resources and others. Similarly, the study will be based on the field work of purposively sampled area.

Findings of the field study may not be generalized for other societies. Representation of the situation of IDPs may not match with that of the displaced people fled to the capital city or other cities of the country, and with externally displaced persons. Conclusion of the study may be applicable only to similar conditions, not to all the state of affairs. However, constant efforts will be made to ensure the authenticity and accuracy of the data collected and validity of the conclusion reached in the study.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Available literature on conflict-induced internal displacement in Nepal is relatively limited. Relevant documents are primarily reports and web-based information prepared for particular purposes by a few international-national agencies and human rights organizations. This chapter attempts to represent some literature related to the 'People's War' and internal displacement in Nepal.

2.1 General Overview

Upreti (2004a) presents the issues of natural resource conflict and Maoists insurgency side. He describes the emergence, expansion, causes and consequences of the 'People's War' but does not analyze the issue of internal displacement except giving the number of killings and displaced people from various sources.

"Conflict can lead to anger, avoidance, sniping, shouting, frustration, fear of failure, sense of personal inadequacy; withhold critical information; lower productivity from wasteful conflict; sidetrack careers; relationships ruined; disrupted patterns of work; consume money and time which loss productivity' escalate to violence and disintegrate social harmony" (Upreti, 2004b:96).

Negative outcomes of conflict are directly related with internal displacement as well. When people do not find themselves secure and easy to live in their places, they decide to leave for alternatives and proper security.

Nepal's 'People's War' could not only be a matter of national concern. Much of the international attention has been drawn regarding its intensity and threat. Many scholars, journalists and diplomats have also come to make their understandings from a close analysis of the war.

Muni (2003) shows the roots and emergence of the 'People's War' with some major turnings until 2003. He finds 'People's War' a byproduct of Nepal's failed governance and persisting under-development and suggests that the solution does not persist in military methods. In his opinion, the Maoists' method to capture power may not have the approval of dominant elites and international community. Muni points out that the USA, UK, some European countries, China and India are the major international actors involved in this regard.

Even though there are negative as well as positive outcomes of the conflict, some efforts were made for resolving it. Lieten (2002) gives a background, causes and overview of the Maoists' 'People's War' and mentions the efforts for conflict management.

Nepalese human rights activists and conflict scholars have also contributed in analyzing the armed conflict the state and Maoists and its consequences.

Most of the books on Maoists 'People's war', are limited within the periphery of chronological description of the main events and strategies. While describing the negative outcomes, very few attentions have been paid to this issue.

Such shortcomings regarding the conflict itself and issue of conflict-induced internal displacement are to some extent tried to fulfill in a

collection of articles (Karki, et al., 2003) on Maoists' 'People's War' and perspectives of leftists including the Maoists themselves. This collection covers the issue of conflict-induced internal displacement with a closer observation.

"in any case, those displaced as well as those vulnerable to displacement are often farmers who eke out their living out of hard labour" (Kattel 2003:62.)

Some news and feature articles were published in various newspapers issue of conflict-induced internal displacement became one of the major issues in academic circles and non-government agencies in Nepal only after 2000. One of the contributions was by Pancha. N. Maharjan, considering the issue while pointing out various aspects of the 'People's War'.

"An unintended fall out of the Maoists people's war has been the exodus of the people mostly from the affected districts." (Maharjan, 2000: 175).

Such displacement was mainly from those areas where people were in more deteriorative state in terms of security and livelihoods by the effects of conflict.

"several urban centres experienced a significant increase in IDPs" (Thapa et al., 2003: 145).

This is human dislocation resulted from the direct threat of the conflict. Both of the conflicting parties are responsible for increasing difficulties to able-bodied men in the village.

"The displaced people who have failed to gain international attention are those affected mainly by development projects, landslides, droughts and earthquakes; they are reported to number more than 150,000" (NRC, 1998:146).

However such observation was made two years after the outbreak of Maoists' 'People's War' in Nepal, there was no notice of conflict-induced internal displacement rather presenting an example of Tibetan and Lotshampa refugee.

Such lacking was partly fulfilled in another field -based research.

There are many problems faced by the displaced persons in urban areas as well, where there is much possibility of income generation and security.

The study briefly observes the issue of conflict- induced internal displacement but does not take it as a major concern while analyzing various consequences of the armed conflict.

Through an overview of conflict-induced internal displacement, Khatiwada (2004) points out the major problems in figuring out the IDPs in Nepal. (a) No official registration of all IDPs; (b) no mechanism to monitor population movement; (c) hidden nature of displacement; (d) open border to the south; and (e) no organization to include all kinds of IDPs are the reasons for inconsistency on finding out actual number of IDPs (Khatiwada, 2004: 49-50).

It suggests a prime need of some initiatives regarding the assessment of number, problems, needs of and assistance provided to the IDPs. This

article presents an overall picture of conflict-induced internal displacement and responses by various authorities in the country.

Nepal (2004) visualizes the situation of displaced persons in Birendranagar Municipality of Surkhet District and makes close observation on their situation. Nepal presents the fact that most of the IDPs in the municipality are from Karnali zone. Situation of such IDPs is bitter in terms of survivals. He claims that Tanaka Bahadur Shahi, teacher of Jajarkot District is probably the first displaced person by the Maoists in Nepal. He was displaced in 1996 and living in Birendranagar. There are more than three thousands IDPs living currently in the Surkhet valley.

As his findings are based on observation of the area, it lacks systematic analysis of causes and consequences of the conflict-induced internal displacement through micro level variables.

The above general overview shows that most of the literature on conflict-induced internal displacement with special reference to the Maoists' 'People's War' found not enough regarding coverage of area, research approaches and analysis of social, economic, cultural, political and health-related variables. Many of them are based on estimates regarding the number of IDPs and vary according to the institutions. Most of the literature is mainly focused on the present conflict rather on its root causes. However, some books, reports and articles include this issue as one of the major problems caused by the armed conflict in Nepal.

In this backdrop, this research study analyses the basic causes of conflict-induced internal displacement and its economic, social, cultural, political

and health-related consequences as well as the problems and needs of the IDPs.

2.2 Theoretical Discussion

Nature and capacity of the state having various forms of conflict, determine the intensity of conflict-induced internal displacement. Such nature and capacity of the state are determined by its governance system.

"Combating poverty; protecting human rights and political freedom; developing human resources; protecting security, health, safety and welfare; building social capital and strengthening civil society; protecting the natural environment; creating partnerships and collaborations for service delivery; democratizing and decentralizing government; providing or facilitating provision of physical and technological infrastructure etc." (Rondinelli et al., 2003: 249) are the major roles and functions competent states.

However, some areas fuel governance to be turned into a crisis. *"Real crisis of governance is manifested in three key areas: (i) the disintegration of community and of the relationships and meaning found in community life; (ii) alienation from the institutions and practices of governance; and (iii) the inability to solve public problems and resolve public conflicts"* (Dukes, 1996: 125).

Actual situation of these determines the governance system, which signifies the level of competency, and such competency entirely determines the status of the state.

There are various types of state depending on their systems, political nature and capacity to address the problems. Based on competency, states are fall into various categories such as strong state, weak state, failed state and collapsed state.

"(i) Strong states are in full control of their territories and provide high quality political goods to their citizens. (ii) Weak states contain ethnic, religious, linguistic, or other tensions that limit or decrease its ability to deliver political goods. These conflicts are on the edge of exploding into open conflict. GDP per capita has fallen or falling. Corruption is common. the rule of law is weakly applied. Despots rule. (iii) Failed states provide very little political goods. The forfeit the distribution of political goods to warlords or non-state actor. Security is non-existent in all but the major cities (if that). The economic infrastructure has failed, the health care system is in decline, and the educational system is in shambles. GDP per capita is in a precipitous decline, inflations soars., corruption flourishes, and food shortages are frequent. Failed states often have very rich minority that take advantage of the failed system. (iv) Collapsed states are rare and extreme versions of a failed state. They exhibit a vacuum of authority" (Rotberg, 2003)

Failed states can no longer perform basic functions such as security, governance, education etc. usually due to fractious violence or extreme poverty. Similarly, escalation of conflict and deterioration of public livelihoods are resulted in a greater degree. Insecurity, destruction, economic hardships, health problems are common. Only a very small proportion of its population gets benefit from the state. In this scenario, conflict turned out to be more vibrant.

Conflict-induced internal displacement cannot be viewed as a positive change as per the opinion of Marx, Simmel and Dahendrof rather it can be defined as an outcome of violent conflict resulting structural changes, breaking social integration and reorganizing social system. Relation between violent conflict and internal displacement is corresponding.

Lewis A. Coser's conflict functionalism indicates that centralization of power as well as the suppression of deviance and dissent creates mal-integrative pressures in the end.

Coser's one of the five proposition on the functions of conflict for the respective parties is that *"the more conflict between parties leads to forced conformity, the greater is the accumulation of hostilities, and the more likely is internal group conflict to surface in the long run"* (Turner, 1999: 274).

Internal displacement is a mal-integrative effect of conflict between the state and Maoists in Nepal. It may cause other forms of conflict in future.

"Conflict is both a dependent variable- that is, a process caused by other forces - and an independent variable-that is, a process that causes alterations in still other processes" Turner, 1999: 274).

Of the two, the latter is related also to the issue of conflict-induced internal displacement. Conflict, though it is a result of other factors, becomes major cause for displacement. Such displacement has effects on other factors.

Similarly, the Global IDP Project puts forth parts some of the major factors leading to conflict-induced displacement. They are: "Armed

conflict, generalized violence, the systematic violation of human rights and the forced displacement or 'dislocation' of people as a primary military or political objective of either government or rebel forces" (NRC, 2002: 6).

Lack of respect for fundamental human rights and humanitarian laws by security forces or insurgents- and usually both -has been a leading cause of the flight of civilians.

"Such problem causes turmoil for neighbors and may trigger the political and economic destabilization of an entire region" (NRC, 2002: 6).

Problems that are the byproduct of conflict have multiple consequences in the society with a wider range of intensity; and they may last for a long period and cover a larger geography.

Various forms of displacement are determined by different causes and nature (a) voluntary and (b) involuntary. Involuntary displacement is of two types- (i) nature induced and (ii) human induced. War, internal strife, ethnic cleansing etc. are some of the causative factors for human induced displacement (Bhattarai, 2001: 1).

In voluntary displacement, people move willingly for economic opportunities and better life; and such displacement is *"generally influenced by push an pull factors"* (ibid). But, in an involuntary type of displacement "whether it is nature induced or human induced, the push factor generally comes to the for internal displaced".

In the case of internal nature of displacement, conflicting parties put threats upon the people by charging them antagonists. They become

subject of planned human rights violations and remain always insecure in terms of the charge from the conflicting parties.

Areeparampil (1989) and Fernandes et al. (1989) introduce the concept of 'state of dispossession' while analyzing development-induced displacement. Such dispossession is not merely economic but social, political as well as cultural.

There is an idea of external as well as internal colonialism in the name of 'development' for 'national interest'.

We can also see the internal colonialism resulting displacement in our country, planted by the conflicting parties in the name of either 'People's War' in its true sense establishing a new state or 'War against Rebellion' in true sense safeguarding the present state apparatus.

Conflict-induced internal displacement has connection with the governance and conflict theories as well as displacement issues. However, the character of such displacement is neither similar of the result of conflict as mentioned by the conflict theorists nor it is a self-determined easy move of people to the other places. It is neither a relocation of people like in development-induced displacement with some sum of compensation from the project or the government. It is such form of flee of people from their places of origin; neither it is an internal migration nor displacement caused by natural disasters or development projects nor by poverty and starvation. Terror is the core of such displacement, which ultimately forces people to leave their near and dear ones, land, home and all sorts of possession and location.

Conflict in the specific context of internal displacement, has remained a very negative factor for social change in Nepal as put forth by conflict theorists. Conflict as "an inevitable factor for social change" remind a vulnerable factor for the escalation of violence and disintegration of social harmony and collapse of society in terms of internal displacement in Nepal. According to Marxists, conflict is the foundation for social change. But, considering conflict-induced internal displacement, that notion does not necessarily imply of this issue.

Methodology of the conflict determines the intensity of casualties and violations. There are various factors leading people to the armed conflict including deep-rooted poverty, government's neglect and suppression, corruption, failed development, exclusion of people from state systems, curtailed participation etc. that have entire connections to the internal displacement in Nepal.

Good governance and competency of the state are the key factors to cope with these problems. But, Nepal lacked the norms of good governance and competency that entirely stimulated conflict and devastation. State governance should be consensus oriented, participatory, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and deficient, inclusive and directed by rule of law but Nepal stumbled between the weak and failed state in terms of these indicators. Similarly, the government and political parties failed to link up and apply the democracy with good governance and competent state. Ineffective judiciary and electoral system, non-functional legislative bodies, exclusive governance, biased delivery systems and absent security mechanisms are the major foundations that led depend conflict and the high intensity internal displacement took place throughout the country.

With the acceleration of violent conflict for nine years, people do have no choice wither bear the oppression, violence and pressure from both the conflicting parties, or leave their places or surrender. Such surrender is made either by leaving occupation, political activities, self-decisions and dignified life or by being ready to act according to the will and order of the conflicting parties. If the people do not leave places and do not want to be victimized by the conflicting parties, they should be ready to do whatever they ask for.

This discussion leads us to a general understanding that conflict-induced internal displacement cannot be notion of a single theory. It is a mixture of variables relating different levels of theories of conflict, governance, state and displacement. Not only armed conflict is the root of such displacement, but also the weakening democratic institutions, poor governance, and failure of the state to cope with the difficulties and to prove its competencies for public welfare fuel it. If there was good governance with meaningful practices of democracy and the state having competent characteristics, displacement of people might not have taken place in such a rapid manner. Conflict-induced internal displacement has link with the concept of dysfunction. Similarly, it is related with conflict theory in terms of the classes of local people and the IDPS or the people without risk of conflict and the people at risk. However, it is social fact having multifaceted nature and aspects that should be taken into consideration while taking about the causes of such displacement and its consequence.

Entirely, it is one of the major sociological issues in the time of war or armed conflict that has to be analyzed through micro level variables.

Conflict-induced internal displacement in our context is the result of conflict between the state and Maoists. There are not only the variables related to the violence and insecurity of people in the conflict-affected areas but also to the economic, social, cultural, political and health-related situations forcing them to leave their places. Similarly, consequences of such move are directly related to multiple social phenomena such as socio-economic, cultural, political, and others, sociological study should pay attention.

2.3 Operational Definitions of Key Terms

A few words bearing a particular meaning in the context of the topic are used in this study. The words and their particular meaning are as follow:

Cause: Cause is that which produces an effect; thing, event, person, etc. that makes something happen. It is the factor forcing people to be internally displaced from the place of origin.

Consequences: Consequence is a result or an effect of something else e.g. conflict, internal displacement. It is a result or an effect of internal displacement to the IDPs.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): People who are forced to leave their villages due to direct threat to their lives from the Maoists or from the government security forces; due to the fear and terror of armed conflict in the place; and the people who have lost confidence in their possibilities of survival and left their place of origin.

Conflict-induced internal displacement: It is an unexpected and sudden displacement because of armed conflict between the government and the Maoists, which remained within the territory of the same country.

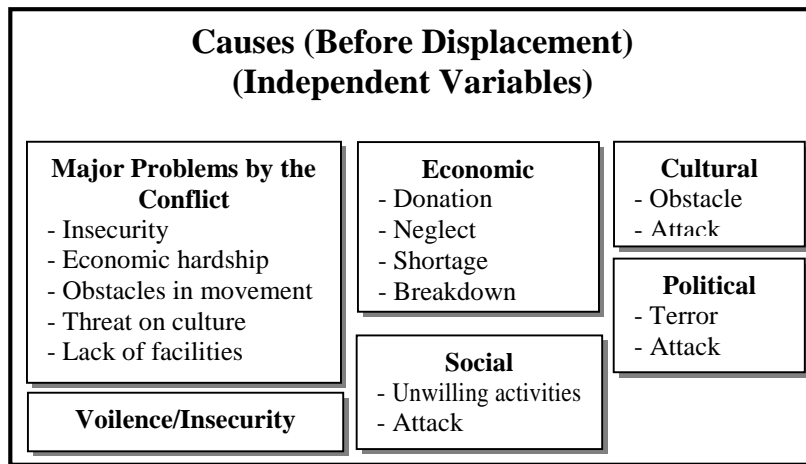
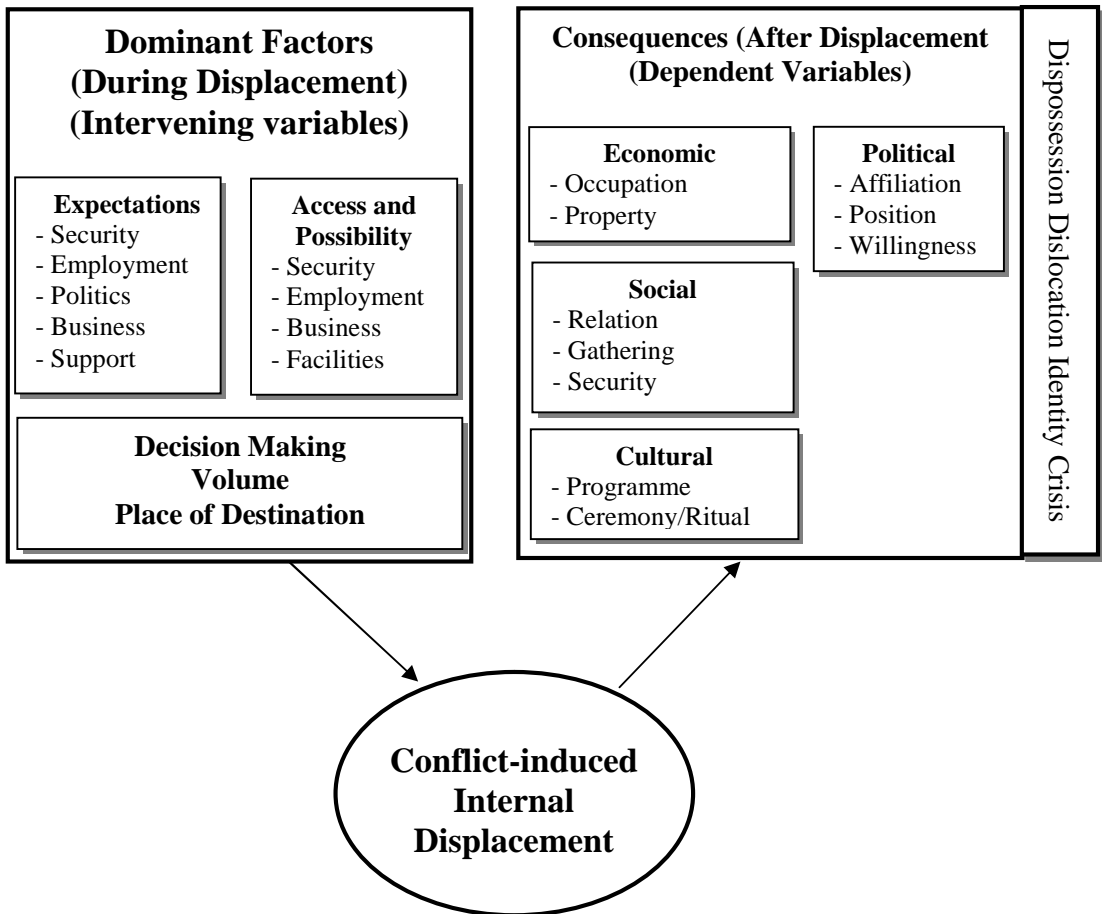
'People' war': A political armed struggle (Mao Tse-tung adopted in the Civil War in China that set up a communist regime) CPN (Maoist) has adopted to overthrow the current regime and establish a republican state.

Place of Origin: The place from where people have been displaced initially.

Host Community: The place where IDPs are living present.

2.4 Conceptual Framework of the Study

On the basis of above literature review and theoretical discussion, a conceptual framework conceived for this study is presented below.



The framework suggests that four major should be analyzed while examining the conflict-induced internal displacement. Firstly, the causes before displacement which vary in types such as problems created by the conflict, violence and insecurity, and social, economic, cultural, political and health-related causes. These are independent variables and thought to be push factors for conflict-induced internal displacement.

Secondly, the dominant factors during displacement those cause it to be internal in district headquarters, nearby town or neighboring district and other places of the country. Access to resources and possibility of opportunity, expectations of the displaced persons, decision making for displacement, volume of displacement and place of destination are the factors taken as intervening variables.

Thirdly, the consequences of conflict-induced internal displacement those are dependent in nature. As visualized in the framework, there were five major areas to examine the consequences viz. economic, social, cultural, political and health-related. These consequences finally relate to the state of dispossession, dislocation and identity crisis of the IDPs.

Fourthly, there are some major areas to consider while analyzing the causes of conflict-induced internal displacement and its consequences. Future thoughts of the IDPs, major facilities in the present place, major problems, needs and support are the areas of concern that reflect realities and help assessing the situation. Some news and feature articles were published in various newspapers issues of conflict-induced and non-government agencies in Nepal only after 2000. One of the contributions was by Pancha N. Maharjan, considering the issue while pointing out various aspects of the 'People's War'.

"An unintended fall out of the Maoists people's war has been the exodus of the people mostly from the affected districts" (Maharjan, 2000: 175).

Such displacement was mainly from those areas where people were in more deteriorative state in terms of security and livelihoods by the effects of conflict.

This entirely affects the production pattern in the place of origin on the one hand, and creates the labour value cheaper in the lost community on the other.

In our context, external displacement has not been identified as refugee particularly in India due to various reasons - mainly the open boarder system between the two countries. That is the reason Nepali people have not been regarded as refugees. It entirely causes identity crisis even they have crossed.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A brief discussion of research methodology regarding selection of the study area, research design, sample size and sample procedure, nature and sources of data, data collection techniques, mode of data analysis and limitations of the study has been made in this chapter.

3.1 Research Design

As the main objective of this study was to find out the causes of conflict induced internal displacement and its consequences, especially livelihood of those people, descriptive, exploratory as well as analytical research designs have been applied. Descriptive method has been adopted to describe the present condition of IDPs. Causes and dominant factors for conflict-induced internal displacement has been explored through independent and intervening variables. Comparative analysis between before and after displacement of the respondents has been carried out to examine the consequence, effect on livelihood.

3.2 The Study Area and Rationale of Selection

The study was carried out in Nepalgunj municipality 5, Kohalpur VDC 5 and Rajana 3 of Banke district where the flow of IDPS is higher than other areas. As the Mid-Western region of the country is the most affected area, Nepalgunj being the biggest city has its experience of the receiving IDPs in a large scale. Conflict induced internal displacement is a complex subject regarding the intensity and nature, so that there will variations while taking out the actual figures of IDPs. The Global IDP project (2004) has assumed that

most of the IDP are flocked to the main cities of the country. Data from Ministry of Home and Affairs (MoHA) updated in June 2004, is taken as the basis for selecting the area in a broader level. According to this information Banke district has been receiving 1350 households up to 2004.

Data even from government agencies varied with each other. I/NGOs very high number of IDPs in all district than the government sources. Because of the inconsistency on the ward-wise division of the IDPs figure. Information by District Administrators office was taken as the basis for selecting the particular study area . According to the estimates through field observation by a local NGO Creation of Awareness for Development (CAD) Nepal in January 2004, Nepalgunj municipality has the largest number of IDPs than the other mid-western cities and has estimated that in Nepalgunj 5, Kohalpur 5 and Rajana 3 have bearded about 275 households. So these parts were selected for the study.

3.3 The Universe and Samples

Even in Nepalgunj there is no actual and consistency of data so it was very difficult for choosing the sample size from population . According to the human rights organizations there might be 2000 or more than 2500 IDPs, having about 200-300 or more household in area. According to District Administration Office Banke in ward 5, 529 people were living in 86 households and so 34 percent household was selected for study. In Kohalpur 50 households having 704 populations were settled. So, 36% of household . In Rajana 216 households having 1097 populations. So, 64% of the

households was selected for the study adopting purposive random sample. Household heads or other member of the household more than 18 years was taken as the respondents. No discrimination was done choosing the respondents among (female and male) while the head of household is not available

3.4 The Sampling Procedures

A random selection of the households was conducted as purposively, the main reason for purposive random sampling system was to find out the heterogeneity of household that all kinds of IDPs could be included. Household head, if not available other male/female, second head was be taken as the respondent from each of the selected households.

3.5 The Nature and Source of Data

Both primary and secondary data were employed in this study, Primary data was based on the field work. Secondary data was collected through the review of literature. Primary data was applied also for cross verification of the secondary data both qualitative and quantitative data were used for the study.

3.6.1 Primary Data Collection Tools and Techniques

Primary data was collected going into the field, Banke. Procedure for primary data collection and its analysis was began with the formation of a structured questionnaire with close and open-ended questions. The questionnaire was asked with the respondents of the selected households. To find out the family structure, type of work, gender, age schooling and others was mentioned in questionnaire in a part I. Other methods like interview with respondents, key informants was used as tool, form key informants that heterogeneity of IDPs was found out. Observation of the

study area was also applied to find out view of displacement, help form others, social relations, use and available of infrastructure, treasure of being IDPs, way of solving problem and housing, settlements, sanitation, cleanness and others. These techniques were used to collect primary data.

Household Survey

Household survey was be conducted among 110 households to find out income level, use of infrastructure and others as in part II of questionnaire.

Respondent Interview

Informal interviews was carried out with respondents (110) before structured questionnaire survey such interview was focused on their livelihood patterns and problems in the study area. Moreover, causes, view of displacement were also revealed.

Some difficulties were encountered during the initial phase of such interview. As respondents was displaced form the effects of armed conflict, there was a kind of state of silence in terms of pointing out the issues among them. But, they came to express their views and realities clearly after they were convinced about the nature and objective of the research.

Group Discussion

Three focused group discussion were conducted with IDPs and, former ward representative and local people in the study area. Focused group discussions were conducted using a checklist (Appendix I) to find out causes and consequences of conflict. Focused group discussion was conducted grouping 3 from local people of the host community, 3 from

former ward representative and 3 from displaced in people in the different setting. The main reason behind it is to exchange the problem and prospects of IDPs in Nepalgunj, Kohalpur and Rajana. So that the policy maker, implementator would be gained to employ their policy in favour of IDPs. Some of the inconsistencies regarding the issues not fully covered in the questionnaire were also addressed through the discussion. A checklist was used as tool for this purpose.

Observation

A simple observation was arranged on the life style of IDPs and their problems and prospects, settlements sanitation and others. The researcher made various informal interactions with the IDPs and the members of the host community during the observation.

Questionnaire

A structured questionnaire, asked with 110 respondents each from a household, comprised of 3 sections. The questionnaire in first section, was covered the information's of per-individual of that household and family. The questionnaire covered household information and other general section will designed in such a manner so as to visualize social relation income expenditure activity, health, schooling their nature of taking unknown person, about fairs, festivals and overall situation of the conflict-induced internal displacement in the context of 'people's war'.

3.6.2 Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data was collected through the review previous studies, published and unpublished books, journals, research reports, periodicals, magazines, newspapers and other relevant documents of various government offices, I/NGOs and other institutions available in print

version and in the internet. This study was involved an extensive review of published and unpublished literature for formulating questionnaire and interview guidelines as well as for aiding analysis for the data obtained from the field.

3.7 Analysis and Presentation of Data

Filling of questionnaires and a primary edition of the collected information was completed in the field. After the general editing of the questionnaires, data processing involved the following major steps: coding, data entry and verification, computer data editing, processing and tabulation. SPSS software package was used for data entry, verification, editing and tabulation of the study results. Microsoft Excel was also employed.

Simple comprehension of different indicators before displace and after displaced and their livelihood condition strategy were presented. Data was managed in tables, charts, bar diagrams. Simple statistical tools like percentage, ratio average, correlation, during the analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

STUDY AREA AND PEOPLE

In this chapter various aspects of the area and the people under study are described. Introduction of the study area, socio-economic characteristics of the people in study area, and socio-economic profile of the sample population is conferred in the description.

4.1 An overview of the study area

This topic contains an overview of the study area i.e. ward no, 5 of Nepalgunj municipality, ward no, 5 and ward no 3 of Kohalpur and Rajhena VDC of Banke district respectively. Location and population composition and the population of IDPS in the study area are described below.

4.1.1. Location and Population Composition

In Nepalgunj municipality, ward no, 5, located at northern part of Nepalgunj municipality which is surrounded by ward no, 2 and ward 3 of the municipality in western side ward no, 4, 9 and 8 of the municipality in southern side; ward No 8 of the northern side that good and easy excess to Surkhet Road and near to Bheri zonal Hospital. Total population of the municipality is 57535 having 10592 households according poulation census 2058. In studied ward 6525 with 1217 households. The census could not included total number of IDPS, because most of they are after 2058. Total number of IDPS in this word is 836 having 169 households.

In Kohalpur VDC, ward no, 5 located at northern part of the VDC, is surrounded by ward No 4, 3 and 1 of the VDC in southern; Mahadevpuri VDC of this district in astern eastern, Habhreachaour and Belawa VDC of

this district in northern; and Chisapani; Naubasta and Rajhena VDC of this district in western side. Total population of the VDC is 20138 having 3876 households. The census could not include the significant number of IDPS because the IDPS had come after 2058. In ward No. 5, 1764 people have been dwelling with 325 household of IDPS.

Total population of the in Raghana VDC, ward No 3 is centrally located. It is surrounded by ward no in northern word no 2 and ward no 9 in western state and word no 6 and 8 in eastern side of this VDC. The word has easy eases to Mahendra Highway and hears to Kohalpur Medical College.

In whole VDC, 14898 population has been dueling with 2837 households. Total population in word no 3 is only 842 having 145 households. The census could not include any IDPS because all of the IDPS had come after census. Total number of IDPS in the ward is 1097 having 216 households.

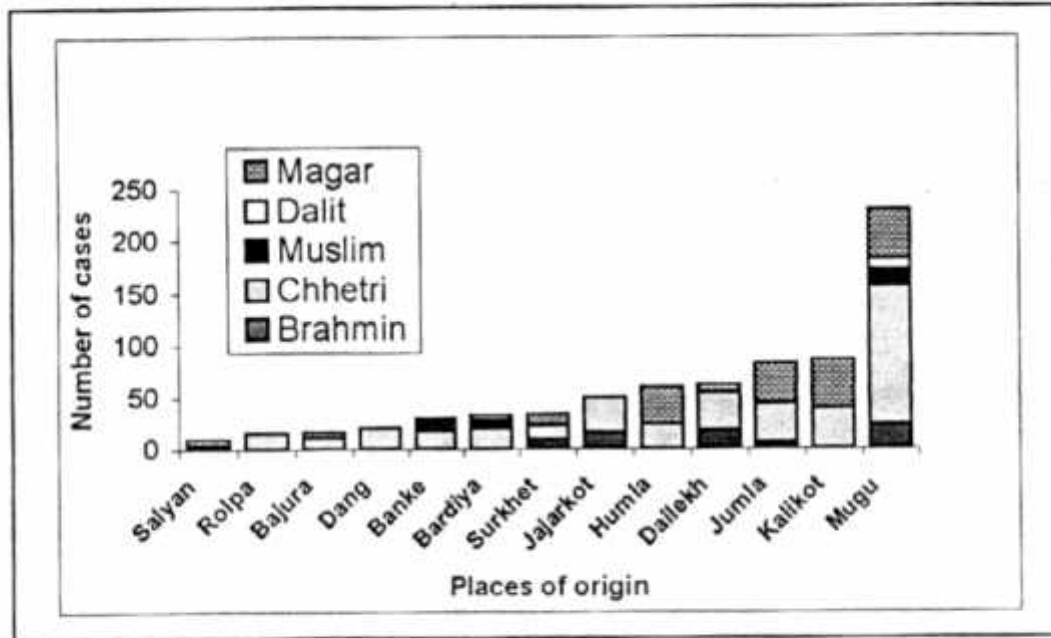
4.2 General Characteristics of the Respondents Sample Households

Cast/ethnicity, age and sex, district of origin marital status, education and occupation of the sample population of the respondents and duration of displacement are described in this topic.

4.2.1. District of Origin and Cast/Ethnicity

District of origin and cast/ethnicity is an important aspect of the sample population. Displaced population defect according to the number of population of any particular cast/ethnicity in place of origin. Number of people displaced from various cast/ethnicity can be seen in the figure presented below.

Figure 4.1
Distribution of Sample Population by District of
Origin and Cast/Ethnicity



Source: Field Study, 2005.

A 30 percent, one-third of the households are from Mugu, the highest number where as from Salyan has only 1.4 percent which is followed but 2.1, 2.2, 2.9, 4.1, 4.7, and 4.9 percent household, one-fourth of at all form Rolpa, Bajura, Dang Bankey, Barloya and Surkhet respectively. One-third of households 23 percent are from only Kalikot and Jumla both captures about equal proportion of households which is followed by one-sixth of house holds from Dailekh, Humla and Jajarkot where as 8.5 percent from Dailekh, 8.3 percent from Humla and 6.9 from Jajarkot.

Out of total sampled state 726, (55%) of 726, (40%) are from Chhetri community. Out of (40%) Chhetri, 53 of 40% are from only Mugu where as other 12 district arises (47%) . Chhetri is only one from all 13 districts where as Brahmin is only from six district, Muslaman is only from 4

district and Dalit is from only from Mugu district having 2 percent of sampled state.

Magar with 28% of the sampled state and others Brahmin and Muslam (10%) and 5 percent of the sampled state follows Chhetri respectively.

4.2.2 Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

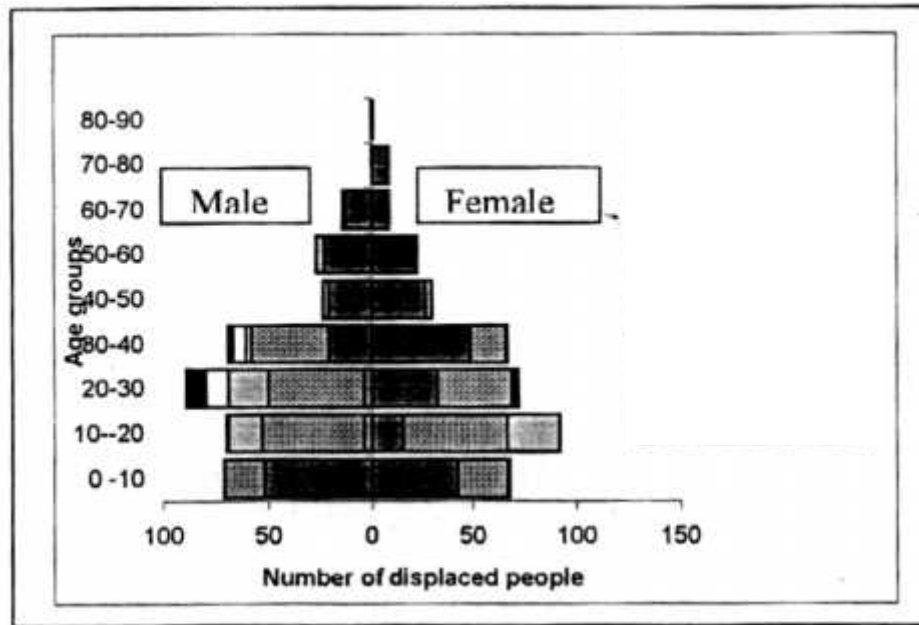
About chart reveals that out of total sampled state 726, 365, (50.3%) are male and 361 are female. The percentage of male is heither than female. Number of dependent population is (36.2%) of economically activity population aged 16.7 group (16-40) is(47.1%) and above 40 is 1607 where as aged group in between 40-60 is 12.6 and aged group in only 4.1 percent. The literacy rate f female is (39%) where as average literacy rate(35%) of the Karnali zone. Only female and male have passed 12 class i.e. higher secondary education. No male and female about 35 has get secondary level education. Illiteracy rate both in male and female have significantly low in aged group 10-30 but the environment in the secondary education is low, high rate of drop out ratio in both however the ration of female is higher than male.

Though the literacy rate is high in both male and female there is weak condition in secondary and higher secondary level of education. The reason behind the high level of literacy rate may be adult education programme, occupation of the IDPS in place of origin and other unseen factors.

Sampled population has been studies according to their aged group, gender, education relating to each other very briefly. Distribution of sampled population by age, sex and education has been demonstrated be with the help of given pyramid chart.

Figure 4.2

Distribution of Sampled Population by Age and Sex



4.2.3 Distribution of Educational Status of Displaced People by Cast/Ethnicity

For our convince, the level of education has been divided in four categories. Higher i.e. Up 12 secondary i.e. 9 and 10 primary and secondary i.e. literate upto 8 and illiterate, the distribution of educational status of displaced people by cast/ethnicity is given below

The about figure reveals that illiteracy rate is significantly higher in Magar and Muslam in comparison with Brahmin, Chhetri and even Dalit also. Brahmin has the lowest illiteracy rate, which is about half than Magar and Muslim. Brahmin 58% literate rate where as Magar and Muslim have only 32% i.e., 58% are illiterate. No Muslim has taken secondary and higher secondary education; the case is also similar to

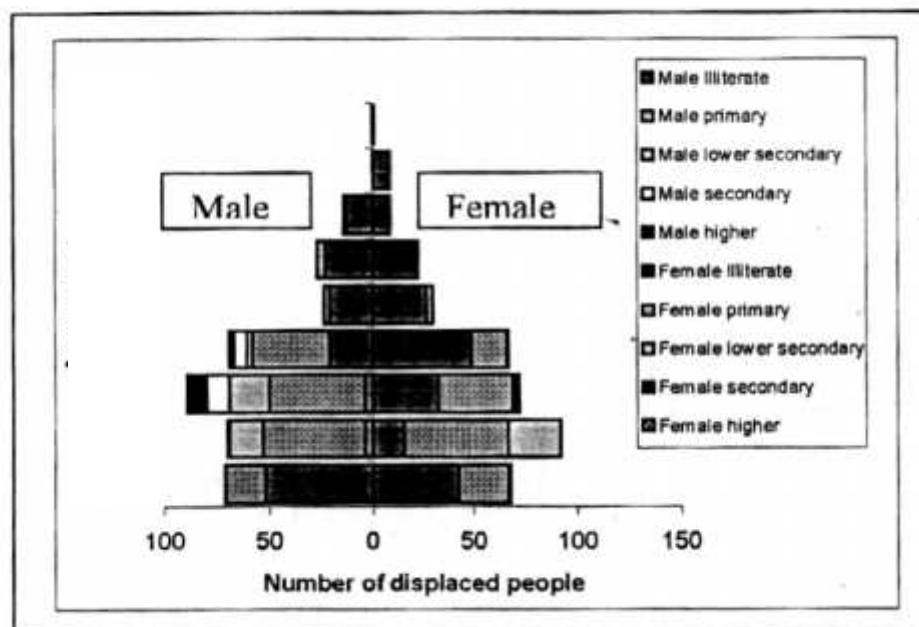
Magar, only 3 persons from Brahmin and 1 from Chhetri has taken the higher level education.

Though the Dalit has higher literacy rate than Magar, no Dalit has taken secondary level education where as 7 percent which is half then Chhetri and less than in one-third in comparison with Brahmin, who have (15%) and (24%) secondary level education respectively.

This clearly indicates that the secondary and higher secondary level of education was not in easily access for Dalit, Muslim and even Magar in the place of original the reason maybe behind their are occupation and income status

Figure No. 4.3

Educational Status by Gender of Displaced People



CHAPTER FIVE

ACCESS OF IDPS IN DIFFERENT ASSETS BEFORE AND AFTER DISPLACEMENT

A brief description has been done with the comparison between before and after displaced, So that the further description would be easier. The comparative description and analysis have moved around their access on five main assets: National assets, physical assets, social assets, Human assets, and financial assets.

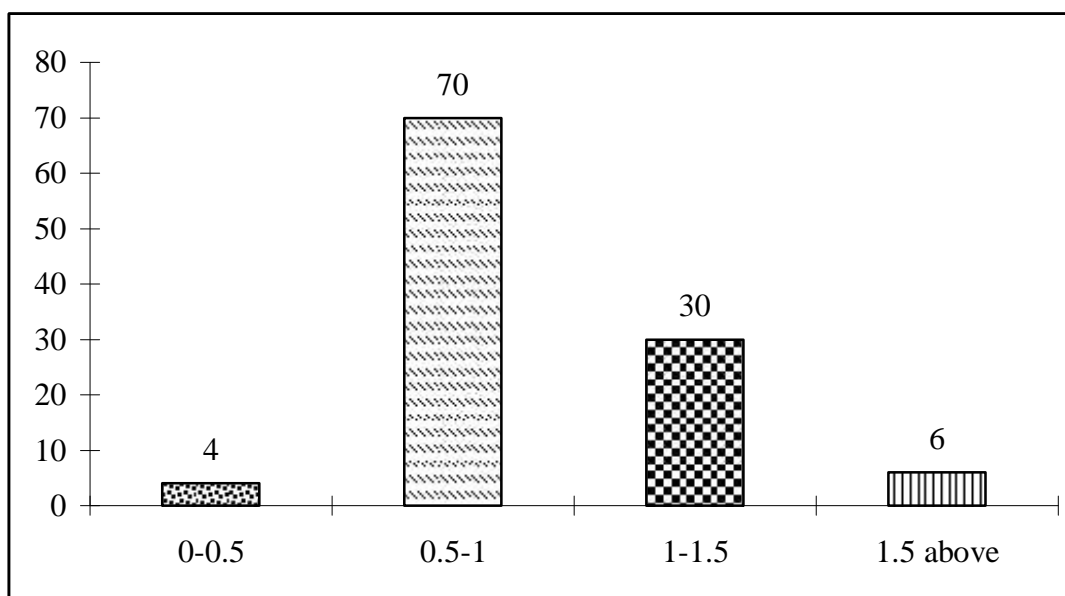
5.1 IDPS access on Natural assets before and after displacement

Most of the IDPS (90%) are from Hilly and Himalayan region. Though they had significant land; due to production capacity of land they were highly dependent on forest resources such as herbs, timber and so on.

Size of land and amount of production of in the place of origin and place of destination has shown in fig (5.1), which shows that they had sufficient land in terms of size, average land handing size is 4 bigha per household but insufficient in terms of production. The production had not sufficient for whole twelve months, only percent of respondents have reported that they had sufficient food while other 85 percent had only for 5 to 8 months. So they had to depend upon forestry resources and livestock to buy food and for other household expenditure. After their displacement they have lose both their own land and forest also. Being in the city and new place they have not being using forest resource as the means way of livelihood generating the economic activity. Only 5 percent have been taking production from their land i.e. only 5 percent have been taking the land as the way of livelihood. Other have been saving food, (95%) of the respondents have land, foods, having very small size of land, only for

housing provided by government or relatives. Distribution of land holding after displacement have been shown in fig. 5.1

Figure 5.1
After Displaced (Land holding in Kattha)



Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Above figures reveals that the size of holding land has tremendously decreased after displaced while in place of origin the average land holding size is 30 ropani . But after displaced only 6 percent have been holding 1.5 Kattha among them 90% have not their own land they have been in Ailani (scatter settlement) sitting, as rented house, or with relatives. Households who have been using the Aailani land, squattemit (70%) have less than half kattha, and other(20%) have less than 1.5 katha.

All of these facts show that the IDPs have very poor access on natural assets. From the point of view of natural assets, land and forest their life is not secure i.e. 11 measurable condition of livelihood from the view of natural assets.

5.2 IDPs Access on Physical Assets before and after Displacement

Physical assets consists these assets which a household keeps or uses to move his day to day life individually as private and publicly as public goods such as road, water tape, school, health posts, facility of transportation, and communication centers house, futures etc.

A (90%) of the IDPs are from Hilly and Himalayan region, among them, (85%) of the households from the hilly and Himalayan region had not easy access on road, hospital, transport and communication. (50%) of the households from hilly and Himalayan region had good access on drinking water while (55%) had education facility (primary). Rearing 10 percent had almost easy access to each and any physical assets: road, water tape (wall), school, health posts, facility of transportation and communications centers.

All of above facts show that the IDPs had poor access on physical assets in place of origin. On the other hand in current destination place they have good link with main city, Nepalgunj. They have very easy access with all above mentioned public physical assets except water. Water tube well have been digged but water is not drinkable in Rajana and Kohalpur. There are 22 tube well in Rajana for 216 households and 5 tube wells in Kohalpur for . In Nepalgunj most of IDPs are in rented house and those who have their house 2 percent have been using their own tube well. No body has been using public well or tape. The school is only about 1-1/2 kilometer for. Regional hospital, district hospital, health post have also in very easy access, about 1 to 2 kilometer in all settlements. All of these three settlements have directly linked with Mahendra Highway and Nepalgunj-Surkhet road; i.e. they have been sitting rural-urban settlement and even urban area also.

All of these above facts reveal seems that their access on public physical assets, have been increased. But to use the assets the role of financial assets play main and prominent role which is lack most of them. On the other hand, from the view of individual physical assets. If we look on their housing, the condition is very poor. (90%)of the IDPs have been setting only 2 rooms. (75%) have not been using toilet or very poor . They have not sufficient luggage to protect cold and the housing and size of land is 6×12 sq meter only the house is made up of from novel and dry grass, that can not protect heavy rain and storms. While in place of origin most of(95%) had been using 6 rooms in housing only, and other 5 percent had been average using 10 rooms for a family. This shows that poor in individual physical assets.

In average, total physical assets has been increased, but they have not been using all of these physical assets. only (10%) of the samples households have been taking benefit from these assets are remaining (90%) of the households could not been using/taking benefit from because of public physical assets low level access on financial assets.

Rajana, Shiva Shai, 35 years from Dailekh, a lamb person had to go district administration office and in the office of Plan Nepal to registate his name as displaced person in order to get land for housing and raw material for housing, he begged support from his neighbours for bus fair, but no body could able to help him at last he planned to go by food and walked 10 kilometers, he came to met Mr. Naba Raj Shai, the chairperson of the displaced person's union and he convinced the bus staff and bus helped him, and at evening the staff of plan-Nepal similarly helped him and he knew his rights. This case shows that they have access on physical assets not affordable.

5.3 IDPs Access on Social Assets before and after Displace

Cooperativeness, help from other society/organization, organization formation (unity among IDPs), relationship within community and outside the community, etc. are known as social assets. Relation of the respondents with relatives and neighbors in the place of origin; and relation with the host community and other IDP are described.

5.3.1 Relation with Relatives and Neighbors in the Place of Origin

Relation of the respondents with relatives and neighbors in the place of origin is one of the issues for describing the social assets of internal displacement. Distribution of the respondents by relation with relatives and neighbors in the place of origin and in place of destination is presented in the following Table 5.1.

Table 5.1

**Distribution of the Respondents by Relation with
Relatives and Neighbors**

Social Relation	Before displaced		After displaced	
	Local	Community	Local	Community
Very good	40	50	35	0
Good	60	46	30	0
Neutral	0	0	25	20
Bad	8	10	20	80
Very bad	2	4	0	10
Total	110	110	110	110

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

About (92%) of the respondents had very good and good relation with relatives and neighbors and very minimal proportion 8 percent had bad

and very bad relation with relatives and neighbors equal proportion as relatives and neighbors had relation with other community. This clearly indicates that they were rich in terms of social assets in place of origin. But after displaced the relation has significantly changed with the community (host community), however the relationship with in the local neighbors and relatives is somehow good. About (83%) respondents have with bad/and very bad relationship with the host community, the reason behind it was they had used the communities cattle grazing field and other resources which they had been using for long period. Percent of the respondents reported that they have neutral (neither bad nor good). In the settlement, Nepalgunj 5, where most of the IDPs have been in rented room who are a bit good position of them reported that (90%) have not bad relation within the society and with other society in financial resources shows this. This clearly indicates that the social relation

5.3.2 Formation of Organization before and after displacement

In settlement, Kohalpur, 5 two formal types of organizations have been formed to generate income and opportunities, they have good relationship with each other. Mainly five NGO have been working for them, in different fields plan Nepal and RR N in the field of construction. Nova Yuba Club in the field of value adding in human assets, and others Red cross. This shows they are in rich social wealth.

In the settlement Ray the formal organization has been formed; but not working properly. They have geographical ego and they have also divided the settlement in 4parts, taking even an so small issue they quarrel with each other. Even in the organization in acting committee. I from Shai community, other are dominated by Shai there. I this settlement different NGO/INGOs are in the field.

5.4 IDPs access on human assets before and after displacement. (Human Assets)

Generally human assets consists those assets through which an individual adds his value in employment opportunities, lots of opportunities are forwarding towards him, he can sell his knowledge and skill in market for his livelihood very easily. In these sense proper education, vocational training, developing manageable skill as well as healthy body ate are known as human assets.

So, this part basically concern their employment opportunities and use of their skill and knowledge for their livelihood.

As in chapter five study population by sex and education reveals that more than (50%) of the displaced people are educated. However, only about 81% of the displaced people have received secondary education. About(37%) of IDPS were involved in Job (INGO, NGO, and other short term such as operating the water supply, water Ghatta, flouring, marking farming tools and equipment, etc) as well as significant numbers of the IDPS were farming using their ancient knowledge and skill from where they had significant proportion of income. That was their main after displaced they had come to use both job and type of the knowledge and skill could not do work for a long in changing. Most of they had to shifted in unskilled daily wage rate raring about (37%), and equal proportion bee fully unemployment depending only upon relief.

These shows that they were rich in terms of human assets in place of origin because they had been using knowledge and skill for their livelihood. After displace they could not change or modify their traditional skill and knowledge through training. They became

unemployment and their livelihood condition is in very measurable, they are poor in human access.

Most of the respondents (62%) have responded that their member had Gyno problem in peace of origin which is still now, no improvement in its situation . A (20%) of the households members were of suffered form Choliria. A (10%) the households members were from scarring in some times. (12%)of the households members were suffered from Astham and others unknown daises. But after displacement, (27%) of the respondents that to them or their family members have suffered at lest one time from the cheliria and 22% from the scarbish, no death has been occurred from the scarbish, not death has been occurred from the appears. The percentage of suffering from choleria has increased by (35%) and scabies by (12%), a serious condition.

5.5 IDPs Access on Financial Assets before and after Displacement

Financial assets consists those assets which are closely or directly linked with finance such as: debt, credit income expenditure activity property and others.

So, in this part access of IDPs in income generation. Sustainability of income, bank balance, bank credit, as well as relative balance and credit will analyzed.

Previously known, Most of IDPs were from agricultural background. Agricultural production and livestock were major source of their income. The distribution of income per household was NRs. 5 hundred per months. And significant amount of income was form Indian job, government job and others also.

Table 5.2

Distribution of IDPs According to Occupation and Income

Type of work	Bd average Income	No. of household	Ad average Income	No. of household
Job (NGO, others)	4000	4	3500	4
Agriculture	5000	70	0	0
Wage earning	0	0	700	0
Business (Basket)	4000	0	2000	4
Police and government	3200	8	3700	3
Overeas job	8000	3	8000	0
Indian job	3500	10	3200	22
No any especial	0	15	0	77
Total		110		110

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

About 80% respondents maintaining a standard lifestyle. Their income is sufficient for maintaining the traditional life style. Whole of the amount may be exhausted buying food only. As table revels that number of permanent job holders are very minimal percent only in place of origin as well as in displaced place. Most of the household had a depend upon agriculture. Their income was not sufficient for buying food and clothes also, no chance for saving. Most of the people were enjoying in barter system in absence of banking institutions and knowledge. So, they were far from banking loan and saving also.

But, households, those who had overseas job and government job as well as farmer's who were near the district headquarter had bank balanced and saved, the percent is very minimal only 3 house holds were enjoining from this opportunity . Fifteen percent of the respondent responded that

they were in credit from neighbors, relatives and bank also. Five percent had given credit to their relatives whereas 10 percent had bank balanced.

There was much more opportunities in live stock and herbs though the life was very difficult, variable and unsecured.

The availability of food was another issue in place of origin, shortage of food, that was not only due to low level of income but also lack of the responsibility and accountability of the government. The distribution of financial assets before and after displacement has been presented in above table

Table reveals that most of the IDPs are in debt situation after displaced which higher than before and 2 percent of the respondents have been saving in bank or cooperative finance whereas it was (20%) before displaced.(97%) of the household as have responded that they have not necessary pots and luggage for maintaining very minimal life standard because they had to leave most of their properties in place of origin and they had very only (10%) of the respondents have kept livestock property after displaced, having minimal value such as 1 to 3 goats, 1 to 8 chicken, only one cow, 1-10 ducks etc.

As in the figure (5.2) most of (73%) are wage daily wage equal and average monthly were rate is about 5 hundred per household. The source of the income is not permanent, most of their occupation is causal agricultural labour, by its name itself, it is not permanent.

All of these facts and figures reveal that the access of IDPs in financial assets is also very poor in current situation. So, worse situation than before.

As, they have low level of access in all assets, than before, how they are living ? and, what are their expectations behind living in such hard situation ? A great question arises.

All of these facts shows that they have low level of access in all assets, though they are seen a bit better in physical assets. They have access in physical but that is not affordable due to their economic condition. The school drop out ratio has significantly increase high than the average drop out with Karnali region. It is (90%), (98%) and (100%) to in primary, lower secondary as well as secondary and higher secondary education. Their access in financial assets have been also decreased; activity on income generating is very negligible. Access on the land and forest resources has significantly decreases. The agricultural production has decreased, no permanent source of income is there. Deficiency of food; problem of sanitation, shelters, clothes, drinking water and health related problems are there. Problems have mainly to those IDPs who have not their own rented shelter room, living at rural-urban squatter near the Kohalpur Bazar. In spite of their hardworking the some of the add agencies are the way their livelihood. Still the eye of the government has not fallen upon them properly.

In this way, means of survivals seemed of critical that has entire relation with the economic status. Because of lack of income source in the study area, respondents were compelled to manage survivals in their own through whatever they found possible either it is wage earnings or getting loan or selling the property they have.

CHAPTER SIX

LIVELIHOOD STRATEGY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

6.1 Distribution of Respondents by Way of Living

In this chapter a brief description and analysis have been done about IDPs current situation how and why they are living in such hard and measurable situation.

In spite of their hardworking some agencies have been seen the way of their livelihood:-

Table 6.1
Distribution of Respondents by Way of Living

Way of living	Households in percent
Government help	2
Help from ING/INGO of assistance	73
Help from relatives and neighbours	4
Own land and own job	5
Begging	10
Debt	6
Total	100

The above table reveals that (73%) of the studied households are getting some kind of help from NGO/INGO, whereas twenty-seven percent of the households are far from this opportunity and begging food and money in Kohalpur Bazar, Nepalgunj as well as surrounding other villages. Government has provided land in Kohalpur and Rajhena for settlement, IDPs are not agree to accept as help because that was their rights.

Only 2 percent of households have been taking compensation from government reason behind this is the political relationship with the political parties and having political background. This clearly indicates that the government has not given any effort solve the problem of IDPs. The effort relief programmed lunched by the NGO/INGO and local club is not sufficient to fulfill their basic needs,. So, in spite of this relief programme lunched by different organization they have been working in different sectors for their livelihood.

IDPs have been working either near the city or in the city or far from the city. The working places and type of work should be examined, which will tell about the risky ness of the job. The distribution of working place and type of work has given below.

Table 6.2
Distribution of IDPS by Working Place and Type of Work

Working place	Percent of IDPs	Type of work	
		Blue	White
In city	30	28	2
Near City	29	27	2
Far from the city	4	1	3
Else anywhere (No special)	37	-	-
Total	100	56	7

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Note: City refers Nepalgunj and Kohalpur only.

Above table reveals that more than (56%) of the working population have been working the low profile work, definitely the low level of wage rate. Though (28%) of the working population have been working, most of all are in dishwashing, and helper in Bus and tractor. Only 2 percent of the

working population have been working semi skilled and skilled job in city such as teacher and others.

A (29%) of the working population near the city have been working very low profile work, the agriculture labour having about Nepali Rs.600/- per month. This is not also permanent in its nature. Only one percent of working population working far from the city are in blue type of work whereas 3 percent of this class are involved in white colour job. This clearly indicates that the capable manpower have been flowing from Nepal to other countries or the place of origin to other places.

The dependent population is very high so the wage earned by labor and other activity can not maintain even the basic need of their family, so almost all are fully depend upon relief programme the total IDPs, fully depend upon the relief programme.

6.2 Access and Possibilities of IDPs in Destination

Access is an opportunity or rights to use something or approach somebody. Various opportunities and enjoyment of rights to make the life of IDPs easier all contributing factors to keep them in the area where they have come and living with some expectations. Such access and possibilities are some of the intervening variables for conflict induced internal displacement which has been protecting the IDPs from being externally displaced. Distribution of respondents by access and possibility in the study area is presented in the table below.

Table 6.3

Access and Possibilities of IDPs in Place of Destination

Access and possibilities	Respondents in percentage
Security	27
Employment wage earning	13
Food	10
Transportation	10
Communication	3
Business	7
Education	3
Health Treatment	7
Nothing special	20
Total	100

The table reveals the fact that security was the prime factor reported by more than one-quarter (27%) of the respondents they have access in the study area. This was followed by employment or wage earning, and food, transportation and communication facilities stated by 13 percent, and 10 percent of the respondents. Business, education and health treatment facilities were reported by an equal proportion 7 percent of the respondents. Besides the fact that there were various factors accessible and possible for the respondents to make their livelihood quit easier than in other places, some of the respondents were found hopeless. 20 percent of the total respondents reported that there is nothing special for them in the study area.

It indicates that failure of fulfilling the expectations of IDPs in the host community causes frustration and harassment among them. If there is absence of any assess to resource or opportunity less and possibilities of

survival mechanisms in the present place, they either move towards other places of the country where they hope finding a possible environment to live, or cross the state border in search of means of survival.

Insecurity, economic hardship, shortage of food, lack of health facility, threat on cultural practices and lack of communication facility were the major problems created by the armed conflict between the state and the Maoist. Killings threat, pressure to join the conflicting parties, beating, abduction and disappearance arrest, and crossfire in the village were the violence and insecurity related causes of internal displacement. There is no single cause for the displacement of the people. Various social, economic, political, cultural, health-related causes have forced them to be displaced from their place of origin. There are certain factors that made them internally displaced rather than externally displaced or refugees.

6.3 Expectations of IDPs in Place of Destination

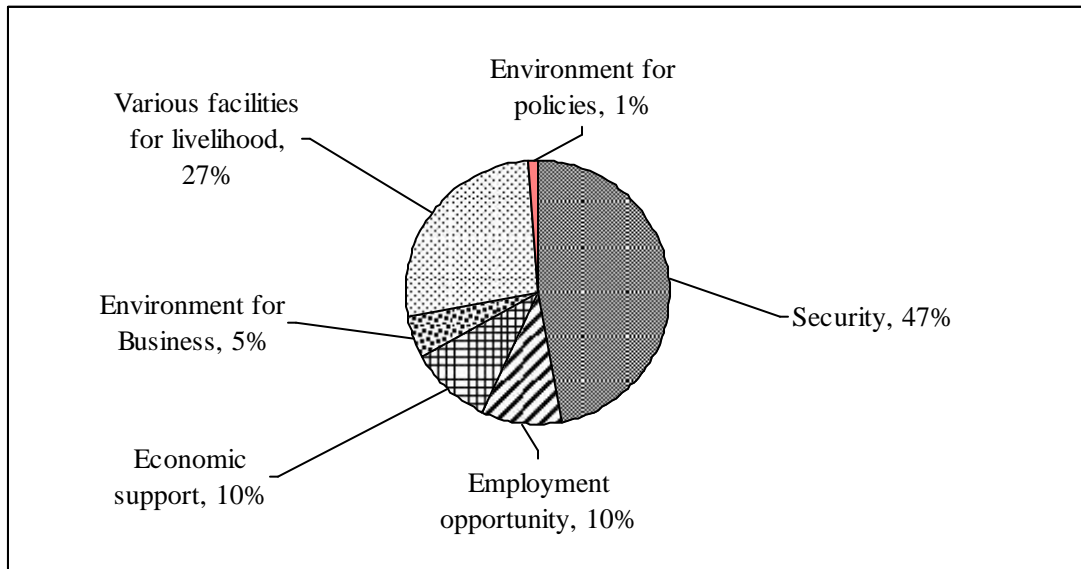
People who are displaced from their villages have various expectations for survival and better life. Distribution of respondents by expectations from the study area is presented table below:

Table 6.4
Distribution of Respondents by Expectations

Expectations from the study area	Respondent percentage
Security	47
Employment opportunity	10
Economic support	10
Environment for Business	5
Various facilities for livelihood	27
Environment for politics	1
Total	100

Figure 6.1

Distribution of IDPs by Expectations



Most of 47 percent of the respondents have expected security in the study area. This is reported to be major factor living on there though they have many troublesome and measurable condition. Similarly, an equal proportion, one of tenth (10%) of the respondents reported that they have expectations of better employment opportunity and economic support from government agencies and I/NGO in the study area. Likewise, environment for better business and ray of hope to be actively involved in politics as before their displacement and their expectations of such environment in the study area are 5 and 1 percent of the total respondents respectively.

About one-fourth, (27%) the respondents have been living the receipting for various facilities of livelihood and easier and better life in near future, this percentage carries second major cause for living in current places.

Through the deep observation in all three settlement researcher found very vulnerable situation in the field of health, sanitation and a viability

of different physical infrastructure . The size of houses (huts) are very small in sizes even all of the family members can not exist at the same time in a house . The insufficient luggage for sleeping and no any cot in all observed family indicates that there might come disaster in coming future . They have neither sufficient cooking materials nor sufficient pots for cooking. This indicates that there might be hunger in near future . Only five tube wells are in Rajhena for more than three hundred households and Three tube wells are in Kohalpur and two tube wells and other three public taps in Nepaljung indicates that they have less access in drinking water. In Total eight toilets has been seemed. Two in Rajhena ,one in Kohalpur and five in Nepaljung. People used to defecated in elsewhere, mostly in public area near by their location. In Rajhena the road side and the other peoples katha has been used as toilet . In Kohalpur the jungle, northern from road side and the side of road has been using as toilet. The situation of Nepaljung is a bit different than others , they have been using common toilet supported by Plan International and Redcross Society Banke but due to awareness toilets have not used properly. One can easily see the defecate else here and there. All of above indicate that they are in low level of sanitation and cleanness. They have access in different physical assets but not affordable.

The livelihood seems very difficult however for the opportunity in different assets in coming future such as land, education, electricity, communication and security of life .

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Summary

-) Out of the 726 sample population (110 households), (33%) of population were from Mugu district and 67 percent were from other 13 districts (Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dailekh, Kalikot, Jajarkot, Bajhang, Humla, Jumla, Bajura, Salyan, Rolpa). The reason behind this was social networking and easy access. Majority of displaced people were Chhetri community (55%) followed by Magar (28%), Brahmin (11%) and others are Dalit and Muslim. Male and female proportion was 59 percent and 41 percent respectively. Average literacy rate was 53 percent which is higher than average literacy rate of these districts . This shows that they were rich in human capital in place of origin.
-) Most of the people were displaced due to insecurity, 29 percent from Maoist and 18 percent from state. From Maoist they felt insecurity the security forces. From state they felt insecurity beating and killing them for helping the Maoists. 18 percent of the households were displaced due to economic hardship (Chanda and others). From Maoist high amount of Chanda was asked which was out of their capacity and from state breaking their occupation. Remaining 35 percent were: Threat on cultural practices, shortage of food and lack of health, education, communication and movement facility.

- J A 85 percent of the respondents had managed to leave their places within few hours. So some of them had to leave their family members and most of property behind. So, most of them had not have necessary things, that need a family to fulfill basic needs.
- J There was no good social relationship with local community i.e. host community had totally rejected them at the beginning phase but gradually adjusted them. 83 percent had no good relationship with the local community and 19 percent had not within the community. This shows low level of social wealth.

The IDPs had high level of landholdings in place of origin , there seems positive relationship between size of land and productions of different crops. Paddy, wheat and maize were main crops but after displaced no one had produced such crops in their own land or rented land because they had no sufficient land in settlement so, that they have low level of access in natural assets.

Occupation of them had been shifted after their displacement wage labour had become a main base for their livelihood. Most of economic active age group (20-40) were either unemployed or working' at low level of income NRs.40 per day. Dish washing, agricultural labour, porter and helper in tractor in Nepalgunj and Kohalpur, as new livelihood strategy.

But after displaced they had changed their occupation as new strategy for their livelihood. So, number of government job holder had decreased 30 percent of the households' members had not been doing any kind of work. Though they are physically capable. So, relief programme programmed

by different NGO/INGO and government was only one source of their livelihood.

A 10 percent and 22 percent of the households had been taken of going to India for job as main occupation before and after displaced respectively. In this way some people have shifted their traditional job to Indian job, as new livelihood strategy. There is no any fluctuations in business occupation but the income from business have decreased after displaced. 2 percent of the households had been taking overseas job as main occupation before displaced where as due to the economic hardship it is decreased in zero after displaced .

Only limited number of people had received government support. (2%) of the households respondents received government support. About 70 percent of the households had been getting support from different NGO/INGO directly who had came before 2060 B.S. which had made their livelihood a bit easier other than 25 percent those had not been getting any kind of the help.

) The availability of infrastructure (School, health post, hospital, road etc.) had much easier than before but they could not been using such facility due to low level of income. They had no any facility of sanitation and the sizes, types and using rooms of houses were miserable in terms of occupying the area of houses and rooms. 80 percent of households' members' total land was 6×12 meter. They had no necessary things that need a family to fulfill basic need, so in terms of physical wealth they were poor.

-) Most of all households' member felt the need of vocational training for easy livelihood in changing context but no one had been taking such kind of training. This shows that they were poor in human wealth. So, still there was no fixed for livelihood security.
-) The conclusions are: The displaced people were rich in terms of *human wealth* but in changing context they are being poor. They had access in *natural wealth* before but now they have no access to it. They have also bad relationship with society, poor in terms of social wealth. They are idle or earning very low level of income which is very low than before, this shows they are also poor in terms of financial wealth. Though there is availability of infrastructures but they have no access to it and very poor condition of housing and their physical property, all of these shows that still now there is no security of livelihood.

7.2 Recommendation

Good governance and competency of the state are the key factors to cope with these problems. But, Nepal lacked the norms of good governance and competency that entirely stimulated conflict and devastation. State governance should be consensus oriented, participatory, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and deficient, inclusive and directed by rule of law but Nepal stumbled between the weak and failed state in terms of these indicators. Similarly, the government and political parties failed to link up and apply the democracy with good governance and competent state. Ineffective judiciary and electoral system, non-functional legislative bodies, exclusive governance, biased delivery systems and absent security

mechanisms are the major foundations that led depend conflict and the high intensity internal displacement took place throughout the country.

With the acceleration of violent conflict for nine years, people do have no choice wither bear the oppression, violence and pressure from both the conflicting parties, or leave their places or surrender. Such surrender is made either by leaving occupation, political activities, self-decisions and dignified life or by being ready to act according to the will and order of the conflicting parties. If the people do not leave places and do not want to be victimized by the conflicting parties, they should be ready to do whatever they ask for.

On the basic of the above findings for the improvement the livelihood of the displaced people the following actor have to play the following role:

The Government of Nepal

-) Have to provide minimum physical materials of daily needed : housing, cooking materials, drinking water, clothing and materials of cookings.
-) The minimum physical and social Infrastructure should be provide to protect on coming crisis disaster : For drinking water the sources of water to be managed, health facilities should be provide, education and opportunity of employment to be created for that local skill and technology such as kinitting, weaving, carpentering sewing and farming of non seasonal vegetables should be promoted,

The Civic Society

-) Should monitor the activity and supporting of government, NGO, INGO as well as others and advocate for the peace building process.
-) Supporting for the Social mobilization and keeping harmony between \ among the IDPs as well neighbors.
-) The supporting from the side of civic society should be lunched.
-) For the children the a viability of education, health and nutrition should be managed .
-) Dialogue for the returning to the IDPS origin place should be managed.

The Local Government NGO and INGO

-) Have to provide minimum physical materials of daily needed : housing, cooking materials, drinking water, clothing and materials of cookings.
-) To support in the field of health, nutrition , drinking water, housing and employment generation activities.
-) The activities of Social Security should be lunched .
-) The Coronations should be managed perfectly . For that Local level coordination unit can be formulate .

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Appendix I

Check list for focused group discussion :

1. Introduction of researcher :

Name:

Address:

Purpose of the group discussion :

Expected from group discussion :

2. Introduction of key persons :

Name:

Address:

Degination:

3. Focus on the objective and frequently discussed on these topics

Their view for good social relation :

The Role of Government:

The role of Civic Society:

The role of Local body and Local Administration:

The easy way of livelihood:

The a viability of different physical assets and the role of different agencies to provide these assets :

4. Thanks and concluded speech from the researcher :

Appendix II
Tribhuvan University
Central department of Economics, Kirtipur

A questionnaire for Livelihood Strategy of Displaced people
(A Case Studies of Banke District)

I General Information

- 1) Location of the place: Farm No.
VDC : Ward:
- 2) Name of Respondent :
- 3) Age of the Respondent :
- 4) Gender of the respondent :

Male	Female
------	--------
- 5) Place of Origin :
- 6) Total number of Family members and status :

S.N	Age	Sex	Education	Relationship to Respondent
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

II. Background Information

- 1) Is any member has left going to the school?
(a) Yes (b) No
- 2) What class s/he used to read?

- 3) What is the reason behind leaving the school?
- a) Financial problem b) For rearing children c) Others
- 4) What was your main Occupation in place of origin and how much would you earn in per months ?

S.N	Occupation	Average Income
1	Job (NGO, others)	
2	Agriculture	
3	Wage earning	
4	Business	
5	Police and government	
6	Overseas job	
7	Indian job	
8	Others, Please mention	

- 5) Was agriculture sufficient for you / your family to maintain food sufficiency for one year, if not how long it was sufficient ?
- 6) What are you doing here , how much you and your family earn per earn in per months ?

S.N	Occupation	Average Income
1	Job (NGO, others)	
2	Agriculture	
3	Wage earning	
4	Business	
5	Police and government	
6	Overseas job	
7	Indian job	
8	Others, Please mention	

- 7) Have you satisfied for this income?
(a) Yes (b) No
- 8) If not satisfied why you are in here ?
- 9) Your income is sufficient to fulfill your daily basic needs?
- 10) Do you know about the banking system?
- 11) Have you taken loan from bank before and after displaced ?
If yes,
- 12) How much loan have taken and for what Purpose?
- 13) Have you taken any money from your relatives ?
If yes,
- 14) How much money have you taken and for what Purpose ?
- 15) Do you have getting any support from any where?
If yes,
- 16) From where and what kind of support do you have getting ?
i a) Government b) I/NGO c) Local community d) Relatives
ii a) Financial b) Others
- 17) Do you have getting support from government ?
a) Yes b) No
- 18) What Kind of support have you get ? Please mention.

19) Where you often go for your work and what do you there ?

Working place	Type of work
In city	
Near City	
Far from the city	
Else anywhere (No special)	

20) Have you taken any things from your place of origin?

- a) Yes b) No

21) How much land property had you in place of origin? Who are using that land?

- a) b)

22) How much land have you now ? From where have you get?

- a) b)

23) How was/is your relationship with the local and other communities before and after displaced?

Social Relation	Before displaced		After displaced	
	Local	Community	Local	Community
Very good				
Good				
Neutral				
Bad				
Very bad				

24) Do you have quarrel with any body after displaced ?

If yes,

25) Why do you quarrel ?

26) What is your expectations for coming here?

Main Expectations	
Security	
Employment opportunity	
Economic support	
Environment for Business	
Various facilities for livelihood	
Environment for polities	
Others	

27) Is your expectations being fulfilled?

a) Yes b) No

If no,

28) Why don't you go to other places ?

a) b) c)

29) You have access or possibilities for the following in comparisons with the place of origin?

Access and possibilities	
Security	
Employment wage earning	
Food	
Transportation	
Communication	
Business	
Education	
Health Treatment	
Nothing special	
Others	

Thank you !